

AJC — Heart of Subversion Since 1906

Zionists Pressured Taft to Renounce Fruitful Trade Pact with Christian Czarist Russia in 1911 — Same Zionists Permit LBJ to “Build Bridges” to Soviet Union in 1967. In Each Case a Captive Congress Bowled to the Wishes of the AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE — —

On Wednesday, March 16, 1967 the United States Senate ratified the “bridge-building” Consular Treaty with Soviet Russia, making it the law of the land for Red espionage agents to operate in our major cities, free and immune from all criminal prosecution whatsoever. It is interesting to recall another Senate ratification involving a treaty with Russia, which occurred on December 13, 1911.

Ten months earlier, on February 15, 1911, President William Howard Taft had hosted a delegation from the AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE at a White House luncheon conference. The President's guests included JACOB SCHIFF and LOUIS MARSHALL, who demanded that Taft abrogate an 1832 trade treaty with Russia, on the grounds that Russian-born Jews who had obtained U. S. citizenship were unable to obtain passports to return to Russia. Taft refused to accede to these demands, but after a nationwide 10-month campaign of relentless Jewish pressure, BOTH houses of Congress voted to terminate the 80-year-old trade treaty with Russia.

Unlike LBJ, President Taft was not permitted to “build bridges” to Russia, then under the influence of Christian Czarism. Taft was succeeded in the White House the following November by Woodrow Wilson. Henry Ford, Sr., whose “Dearborn Independent” of January 15, 1921 carried the story of the Russian Treaty termination, was forced to sign an “apology” to Louis Marshall, then President of the American Jewish Committee, on June 30, 1927.

Jake Schiff Backs Japan

President Taft's luncheon guest of February 15, 1911, Jacob Schiff, also directed the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which floated the large Japanese War Loans of 1904-5, thus making it possible for the Japanese victory over Russia. According to the Jewish Communal Register of N.Y.C. (1917-18), p. 1018-19, Jake Schiff “has always used his wealth and his influence in the BEST INTERESTS OF HIS PEOPLE. He financed the enemies of autocratic Russia and used his financial influence to keep Russia from the money market of the United States.”

The New York Times of March 24, 1917 reported that “Jacob Schiff had conceived the idea of putting the revolutionary propaganda into the hands of the Russian army . . . At the end of the Russo-Japanese War (1905), fifty thousand Russian officers and men went back to their country, indoctrinated by having received tons of Russian revolutionary propaganda, financed by that Jewish banker ‘you all know and love’.”

Dress Rehearsal

Determined to take advantage of the conditions brought about in Russia by the 1904-5 War with Japan, Bolshevik forces attempted a revolt which was eventually suppressed in December, 1905. Leading participants in the unsuccessful attempt were either exiled or jailed — NICOLAI LENIN (Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov alias CHAIM GOLDMAN) fled to Western Europe and ended up in Switzerland; LEON TROTSKY (born LEV DAVIDOVICH BRONSTEIN) was jailed, but escaped in 1907 and also fled to Western Europe, eventually arriving in New York City; PINCHAS RUTENBERG, founder of the American Jewish Congress, fled from Russia to Italy and later, New York City. Rutenberg's role in the 1905 debacle is outlined in the January 16, 1942 issue of the American Jewish Congress publication “Congress Weekly”: “Rutenberg was the man who, in 1905, piloted the revolutionary activities of the notorious Father Gapon and then sat in judgment and brought about his execution.” On January 22, 1905, Father Gapon had led a demonstration on the Czar's Winter Palace, which resulted in hundreds of deaths (Bloody Sun-

day). According to the 1917-18 Jewish Communal Register of N.Y.C., p. 1382, Pinchas Rutenberg was “the well known Socialist Revolutionary, who later became (in October, 1917) the right hand of Premier A. F. KERENSKY in the position of Vice-Commandant of the Petrograd Military District.”

ALEXANDER F. KERENSKY, who is described by the N.Y. Times (March 13, 1967) as “a left-of-center democratic liberal,” was imprisoned in 1906 for one year for possessing revolutionary literature. In the Provisional Government, established after the abdication of Czar Nicholas II on March 15, 1917, Kerensky was at first Minister of Justice, then Minister of War, and finally in July he replaced Prince Lvoff as Premier of the Russian Provisional Government.

Soviet Established

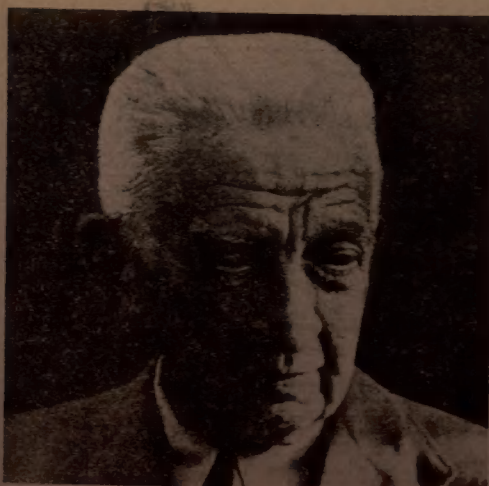
Also established at the same time of the Czar's abdication in March, 1917 was a Soviet of Soldiers', Workmen's and Sailors' Deputies, made up of the Socialist and Anarchist elements of Petrograd's population. The N.Y. State Senate Report of the Joint Legislative Committee Investigating Seditious Activities (April 24, 1920) informs us that this Soviet “body was gradually turned into the center of all disloyal activities . . . through continuous agitation.”

“In other words, the Soviet had become the organized expression of International Revolutionary Socialism.” The N.Y. Senate (Lusk) Report further relates (p. 218) that the first vice-president of this Soviet was ALEXANDER KERENSKY.

At 8:00 P.M., March 19, 1917 the U.S. Ambassador to Russia, David Francis, sent a telegram from Petrograd (now Leningrad) to the U.S. Secretary of State, which said in part: “IMMEASURABLY IMPORTANT TO THE JEWS THAT REVOLUTION SUCCEED. . .”

On March 21, 1917, LOUIS MARSHALL, the AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE President, sent a telegram to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the new Provisional Government, as follows: “Every JEW hails free Russia's advent with prayer, thanksgiving and pledges for cooperation. The ideal of human rights now proclaimed by you and your associates with the voice of liberty has caused the horrible spectre of absolutism to vanish forever and the true Russia long hidden from the world to rise triumphant.”

Addressing about 800 Socialists in the Harlem River Casino, N.Y.C., on March 26, 1917, Leon Trotsky (Bronstein) said: “THOSE WHO ARE GOING BACK TO RUSSIA ARE GOING TO PUSH THE REVOLUTION AHEAD, AND THOSE THAT REMAIN IN THE UNITED STATES SHOULD WORK HAND IN HAND IN THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN ORDER TO BRING ABOUT A REVOLUTION IN THE UNITED STATES.” The next day, Trotsky sailed for Russia on the Norwegian



ALEXANDER KERENSKY, (Zionist) Premier of Russia (July-Nov. 1917); presently resides in New York City.

liner “Christianiafjord.”

Jews “Emancipated”

The Universal Jewish Encyclopedia (1943) states that “The political revolution of March, 1917 brought about the complete emancipation of the Russian Jews. All the disabilities under which they had labored . . . were abolished by a general decree of the Provisional Government dated . . . April 2, 1917.” That same day, as he spoke before Congress, ordering the U.S.A. into World War I, President Wilson remarked, “wonderful and heartening things have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia.” Four days later, on Good Friday, war was declared on Germany.

Up until now JACOB SCHIFF had backed “the enemies of autocratic Russia,” but suddenly he had a change of heart. The Encyclopedia of Jewish Knowledge (1938) informs us that “As a Jew, Jacob Schiff struck a distinct note. . . in unrelenting opposition to Russia while its government persecutes Jews — and his investing one million rubles in the bonds of the KERENSKY government as soon as the Revolution was successful.” Jake's grandson, John Schiff, was quoted in the Cholly Knickerbocker column of February 3, 1949 as saying that “the old man sank about \$20,000,000 for the final triumph of Bolshevism in Russia.”

Yet, in an interview with U.S. News & World Report magazine, published on March 13, 1967, the very much alive ex-Premier of Russia, Alexander Kerensky, said that “Because of internal political reasons, America, under President Wilson, could not give Russia the support that it gave the European Allies — no money, no material support, no arms.”

Enter Lenin and Trotsky

Lenin arrived in Petrograd in a sealed railway car on the evening of April 16, 1917. Trotsky had been detained at Halifax, Nova Scotia by the British police for about 2 or 3 weeks, but was finally allowed to proceed back to Russia with his American passport.

In May, 1917 the Soviet of Soldiers', Workmen's and Sailors' Deputies forced the resignation of the first cabinet of the Provisional Government. On July 8, 1917 the Soviet adopted a resolution declaring “that anti-Semitic agitation has served as a weapon of reactionaries, and in the war has led to the Jews' distress; that counter-revolutionaries are seeking to divert attention of the ignorant and superstitious from the real causes of Russian crisis, and to furnish them with an opportunity to release the elements of dissatisfaction and unrest through anti-Jewish propaganda; that this anti-Semitic agitation is a grave danger for the Jewish people and the entire Russian revolution, which may be stained with racial bloodshed; that the interests of the masses and the honor of the revolution demand that the entire revolutionary democracy combat energetically every attempt at anti-Jewish agitation; that all local consuls be requested to watch the activities of anti-Semitic groups and agitators and to conduct an increasing educational campaign to counteract anti-Semitic agitation . . .” (1918-19 American Jewish Yearbook, “Events in 5678”, p. 263)

Russian Jews Return With U.S. Passports

The first Bolshevik uprising took place on July 17, 1917 and was successfully quelled, although the leaders of the revolt — Lenin, Trotsky and Zinoviev (Apfelbaum) escaped to Finland. U.S. Ambassador Francis sent another telegram from Petrograd on July 18, 1917: “DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS MAINLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO RETURNED EXILES, MAJORITY FROM AMERICA, TROTSKY BEING MOST TROUBLESOME. . .”

On Wednesday, February 12, 1919 Rev. George A. Simon, who had lived in Petrograd during the so-called Kerensky revolution of the winter of 1917, gave sworn testimony be-